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JPRS L/9423

3 December 1980

Latin America Report

(FOUO 21/80)



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LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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CONTENTS

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OAS Seen as Unreceptive to Carter Human Rights Talk
(Elroy Concepcion; PRELA, 21 Nov 80)..... 1

Basis for Southern Cone Alliances Examined
(Sergio Ceron; LA OPINION, 14 Sep 80)..... 3

Briefs
Cuba Installs Transmitter in Grenada 8

CHILE

Air Force Problems, Capabilities Surveyed
(Lucia Gevert; DEFENSA, Aug-Sep 80)..... 9

CUBA

'PRELA' Says Arabs Fear Kissinger Will Return to Washington
(Leonel Nodal; PRELA, 9 Nov 80)..... 13

Briefs
UNESCO Communications Development Council 15

JAMAICA

Seaga Announces Cabinet Selection
(PRELA, 7 Nov 80)..... 16

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[III - LA - 144 FOUO]

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

OAS SEEN AS UNRECEPTIVE TO CARTER HUMAN RIGHTS TALK

PA221413 Havana PRELA in Spanish 0010 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Article by Eloy Concepcion]

[Text] When defeated U.S. President James Carter spoke on the human rights yesterday at the 10th OAS General Assembly, the "great lie" had very few receptive listeners.

Touted as a commercial slogan, the campaign, which for 4 years was the basis of the White House policy, was condemned to total failure from the very beginning.

Described as "the great lie," the campaign for "human rights" had very little support from the "friends" of the U.S. Government.

Let's take a look at the governments that have been supported through U.S. "aid":

In more than 40 years the Somoza Regime killed over 40,000 Nicaraguans.

In Chile the Pinochet Regime boasts of its missing persons technique.

Duvalier kills, exiles and drives the Haitians into the sea.

The Salvadoran Christian Democratic-Military Junta (spawned by the Americans) has killed 8,000 persons this year with U.S. weapons, Pentagon training and "moral" and political support.

The U.S. Regime has been noted for its identification with these regimes and has helped maintain them. On the other hand, when a government has not been to Washington's liking it has waged a brutal campaign to return the "stray lamb" to the fold.

The blackmail and pressure campaign against Nicaragua which, weapons in hand, ousted its dictator, is an example of this attitude.

Another is the attack on the Grenadian leaders, who recently emerged from a people's revolution following Gairy's bloody and brutal dictatorship.

So is the imposition of military rule in Bolivia, thereby interrupting the transition to institutionality.

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The routine disappearance of persons in Argentina, where the list of the dead is confused with the list of the living, is another.

There is also the destabilization of the Manley Regime in Jamaica to compel him to accept loans under demanding conditions.

In the United States themselves, what about the human rights of the blacks killed in Greensboro by racists who were later absolved?

What human rights does the government guarantee in the ghettos, such as Liberty City in Miami, which need improvements in basic living conditions?

What human rights do children have in schools, where the law keeps the police from protecting them from racist fury?

What human rights do the unemployed have in Detroit, Boston or New York, or the great army of over 10 million unemployed?

For this and other reasons, when defeated President Carter spoke to the OAS delegates, the echoes of his words, filled with emotion and feeling, has no effect.

The delegates, rather than listening to the words of the defeated president, thought about a new policy being announced: The new policy will not bother "friends" and "authoritarians" with a human rights campaign, and it was better not to "bring up a touchy subject."

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BASIS FOR SOUTHERN CONE ALLIANCES EXAMINED

Buenos Aires LA OPINION in Spanish 14 Sep 80 p 12

[Article by Sergio Ceron]

[Text] With the U.S. presidential elections just a few weeks away, the issue of our country's relations with the North American power has again fired up the expectations of the analysts following the hiatus brought about by the cancellation of William Bowdler's trip as a result of Buenos Aires's recognition of the Bolivian Government.

At the beginning of the week, the new head of the State Department's Argentine Desk, Jerry Withmann, came to our capital on a "routine" visit. Diplomatic sources, fully aware though they were of the official's hierarchical standing, recognized that his presence in Buenos Aires might well be the opening of a series of visits the intent of which, while still claiming routine reasons, could be to resume the road for which ground was broken in January with the arrival of President Carter's envoy, General Andrew Goodpaster. Almost all of the personnel of the State Department's Argentine "bureau" have just been appointed to their positions, which implies, on the one hand, a lack of knowledge of the local situation that it is now being sought to remedy by means of concrete approaches to our national reality, and on the other hand, the prospect that prejudices may not exist in the way of improving bilateral relations: a consideration not devoid of importance inasmuch as the mentioned office compiles the initial drafts of the reports the secretary of state and the President will use in finally deciding the terms of reference of their ties with the Plate country.

Meanwhile, Washington is continuing to exert a certain type of pressure on Buenos Aires stemming from its displeasure over the support being given by the Casa Rosada to Bolivian President Luis Garcia Meza, and worried furthermore by the prospect that a sort of Southern Cone Pact, formal or de facto, could materialize, allying the region's military governments. The assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, Samuel Eaton, on a visit to Uruguay, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru, declined to visit Buenos Aires on the pretext that a "lack of time" prevented his including Argentina in his trip.

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Eaton nevertheless had occasion to perceive the reaction that is being produced in some influential sectors of the governing circles in Southern Cone nations by the Carter administration's tottering foreign policy. A group of high-ranking Uruguayan military officers preferred not to attend the dinner held by the visitor at the U.S. Embassy in Montevideo. We do not know whether they too offered as an excuse a "lack of material time." Eaton expressed his regret at having to leave without knowing the opinion of those who had snubbed him. An elegant and diplomatic way of taking the blow.

The United States is showing marked concern over the possibility--although Eaton denied any awareness of its existence--that a kind of Southern Cone Pact, explicitly or implicitly agreed upon, could materialize, that would bring together the governments of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile. It would be difficult to include Brazil in such a pact, inasmuch as its international commitments, stemming largely from its energy dependence, compel it to retain a major degree of elasticity in its maneuvering capability.

In reality, the existence of this possibility has not been explicitly recognized by anyone so far except the president of Bolivia, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who appears to have wielded it as a threat in pressuring the governments that make up the Andean Pact to obtain their official recognition.

The argument advanced by the foreign minister of Peru, Javier Arias Estrellas, that the nations that potentially could make up the Southern Cone Pact are not homogeneous "insofar as concerns political timing, the organization of their state, or the constitution of their current governments," has no decisive value. An examination of the Andean Group at the time it was formed could show the same pattern of dissimilarities, yet it continued operating. What establishes and maintains alliances are common interests of a permanent character. If Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia and Chile, and eventually Brazil, should find that their common interests as a whole can be better defended through a Southern Cone Pact, then there will be a pact. If, on the other hand, the coming together of those governments in an alliance of that kind is prejudicial to those interests, nothing will compel them to join in such an alliance.

It depends largely, therefore, on the wisdom and elasticity with which, for example, Washington manages its relations with Latin America as to whether the phantom Southern Cone Pact materializes or, on the contrary, vanishes little by little until it loses all likelihood of concretion. An excess of pressure by the "progressive" groups that pullulate at the State Department "desks"--or writing tables--respective to the nations in question can do more to bring the supposed pact into being than could the intentions that, in principle, animate its backers.

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In Lima on Tuesday, the Bolivian minister of hydrocarbons, Capt Lider Sosa, confirmed the apprehensions of some Andean Group diplomats who fear that Bolivia will withdraw from the Pact and join the stirred-up specter of the Southern Cone, when he affirmed that the respective arrangements are already being made at the highest level. He moreover stated that the guidelines of the new organization had been set forth by Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla during his recent visit to Brazil.

These affirmations, furthermore, appeared to take on substantiveness when compared with statements made by the Paraguayan minister of defense, Gen Marcial Samaniego during his visit to Buenos Aires. He said then that a "tacit pact" had in effect existed for a long time, "inasmuch as we are meeting regularly with regard to Southern Cone problems." Observers also thought they saw in part of President Alfredo Stroessner's message to the anticommunist congress held in Buenos Aires a few days ago a manifest inclination to form that eventual pact. They stress the paragraph in that message which says that "the free peoples of Latin America have no intention of backing down in their struggle against the communist tyranny and, on the contrary, have strengthened their unity, which is so necessary to accelerate the definitive triumph of the anticommunist and antislavery cause."

The intention appears transparent on the part of some Southern Cone governments to use the specter of an eventual pact as a lever to obtain concessions in their relations with other states. Some aim it in the direction of Washington--the case of Paraguay--while others, like Bolivia, seek to pressure the Andean Group, from which an intensive pressure has emanated in recent months to establish a sort of "cudgel democracy" throughout the continent. Ignorance of the internal situation of nations and of the distinct levels of maturity of their political processes are moving the liberal ideologues to press for a model that is incapable of adjusting to a far more complex and conflictive reality. This is what has occurred in Bolivia, where a simplistic interpretation of the process automatically divides the scenario between the "good guys"--the politicians who agreed to elections at an uncertain and unstable stage--and the "bad guys"--the military who in the judgement of the former usurped once again the power that was to have become purified by the simple fact of having passed through the waters of the electoral Jordan.

In any case, the feasibility of the famous Southern Cone Pact is not succeeding in becoming apparent as regards the immediate future. No one has yet proclaimed, officially, the need for it. Lieutenant General Videla, when he spoke in Brazil, referred, generically, to a mental attitude on the part of the nations in this part of the continent; in no way did he allude concretely to the formation of a political alliance. It was clear that, beginning with the nation's host country itself, the requisite conditions for promoting the pact were not there, and that,

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on the other hand, the mere affirmation of aims in that regard was just another irritant in that country's relations with the United States, the recasting of which must await the outcome of the 4 November elections. As if a Republican victory will essentially change the situation. Or as if an eventual Carter victory would indicate to what extent the latter must commit himself to the ideological groups bent upon goading the military governments of the Southern Cone.

But there are other elements that can be analyzed to determine the extent of immediate possibilities for the forming of a Southern Cone Pact.

Brazil being excluded, for the reasons pointed out above, the recent incidents provoked by Chile in the Strait of Magellan have again placed in doubt the viability of an understanding at the level necessary--at least until the outcome of the papal mediation is known--to shape an alliance of that type. Augusto Pinochet's government can be characterized as being, at the very least, unpredictable in the domain of its foreign relations and is therefore not to be relied upon in the domain of the responsibilities that a pact such as the one in question implies.

Uruguay, even though decidedly inclined to favor a Southern Atlantic Pact --according to reiterated statements by the commander in chief of its navy, Admiral Marquez--would obviously view with distrust an alliance that basically would be trying to create a political antipode capable of confronting State Department pressures and of upholding a viewpoint contrary to that being espoused by the Andean Group in its promotion of political democracy.

Moreover, Chile and Bolivia have not yet settled their longstanding dispute growing out of the Pacific War (1879), in which the nation on the altiplano lost its outlet to the sea and became landlocked. Santiago, with its border disputes, is without doubt an irritant factor in a strategy that seeks to organize the Southern Cone nations.

In sum, although it cannot be excluded that at some point in time the intent to form a pact may flesh out, everything at the present time seems to indicate that conditions have not ripened sufficiently to warrant believing its formation imminent. There undoubtedly is and will be maintained a consultative climate among the governments of the region facing similar problems and needing mutual support to resolve conjunctural situations. This would explain, for example, the Argentine decision to recognize Luis Garcia Meza's government and to come to its aid in the economic domain. In addition to these circumstantial reasons, there are others of a permanent nature that bind nations closely together beyond the realm of political expediency. The Argentine decision to approve a credit of \$27.5 million to build the third section of the Santa Cruz-Trinidad railroad, which will link Yapacani with Rio Grande, falls, for example within the traditional Argentine policy of contributing to the harmonious and full development of Bolivia, with a view to strengthening its position in the Amazon region. The commitment assumed by our country

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to study within the year the feasibility of finishing the rail line up to the capital of the Beni district, Trinidad, is also significant. The completion of this line strengthens the North-South geopolitical axis that links up the Bolivian Amazon region with the mouth of the Plate River and constitutes a concrete and effective way to counter the Brazilian efforts to channel the riches of the Plate Basin toward its Paranagua and Rio Grande ports on the Atlantic coast.

During the visit made last week by the Argentine secretary of transportation, Federico Camba, to La Paz, both countries also explored the possibility of Argentine aid in the construction of other rail lines between Tarabuco and Zudanez in the department of Chuquisaca, and between the port of Guaqui on Lake Titicaca and the town of Desaguadero on the border with Peru, and of a road that would link Padcaya and Bermejo and join up with the Argentine road network.

Everything that implies geographic integration with Bolivia, and indirectly with Peru, must be warmly supported by Argentine public opinion. This kind of decision forms part of a broad geopolitical view that must be backed by the country as a national strategy that goes beyond the terms of chronological expediency of a single government and that in the final analysis demonstrates the existence of a continuity and coherence in the nation's foreign policy.

In this kind of cooperation among bordering countries there is implicit an alliance of interests that goes beyond circumstantial political pacts. It has permanency in time and consolidates the policy of continental integration that will assuredly define in the 21st century the international role of Latin America and of each of the countries that comprise it.

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INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CUBA INSTALLS TRANSMITTER IN GRENADA--Saint George's, Oct 17 (PL)--Cuba will send technicians to install a new transmitter in the "Radio Grenada" radio station and will give scholarships to Grenadian youth who will specialize in the maintenance of that equipment, it was officially announced here. The scientific technical agreements signed between the two countries will facilitate the broadening of the radio station's power which will enable it to be heard by the entire population. Grenada's present radio station, founded 25 years ago, has broadcast at a low kilowatt level, due to which districts to the north, Ward de Carricacou and Petit Martinique islands cannot pick up its programs. Cuba will also supply spare parts for the transmitter for one year, as stipulated in the agreement. [Text] [PA172155 Havana PRELA in English 2025 GMT 17 Oct 80]

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CHILE

AIR FORCE PROBLEMS, CAPABILITIES SURVEYED

Madrid DEFENSA in Spanish Aug-Sep 80 pp 126-128

[Article by Lucia Gevert: "Fifty Years for the Air Force"]

[Text] When the FACH [Chilean Air Force] celebrated its 50th anniversary last March, there was recognition of independent military aviation under the Ministries of War and the Navy until 1930. Much earlier, in 1913, the first High Command of the Air Service in the country had been appointed. However, "in order to achieve greater efficiency and greater uniformity in organization and instruction with less effort and expense," a supreme decree established the Undersecretariat of Aviation.

Already at the beginning of the century, there were Chilean feats, the most noteworthy being the first airplane crossing of the Andes on 12 December 1918 when Lt Dagoberto Godoy took off in a 110-horsepower Bristol for Mendoza, Argentina. The success of his bold feat obliterated his superiors' concern when they could not stop him in the air, watching with amazement as he headed toward the high Andean mountains. That spirit of progress and advancement was not an isolated event.

At that time also, foreseeing the importance that aviation would have in a country with such irregular geographic conditions and enormous distances like Chile, the largest concrete hangar in South America was constructed. These two background facts indicate how seriously aviation was taken. At the same time, interest in it was aroused while the era was young and it continues today.

Southward

The fact that the FACH has been in Chilean Antarctic territory from the beginning, especially since the promulgation of the decree on 6 November 1940 that fixes the limits of that territory, is not surprising either. It had been studied since 1906, using geographic, historical, legal and diplomatic material and data.

The FACH now is complying with the recommendations of the UN World Meteorological Organization and the consultation meetings of the Antarctic Treaty through its surface and air meteorological reports in the area from Latitude 60° South to Latitude 90° South and from Longitude 53° West to Longitude 90° West. Its observations are made 24 hours a day and especially focus on the study of ice, snow, the condition

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and temperature of the sea, atmospheric radioactivity, electromagnetic storms, solar radiation and reception of information from satellites and remote sensors.

It works in close contact with the Antarctic meteorological centers of Mac Murdo (United States), Mirny (USSR), Orcadas (Argentina) and Mawson (Australia) to form the basis of all meteorological scientific research. Its importance goes beyond the Antarctic continent.

The FACH is fully aware of the role it plays in the development of the country. Therefore, Gen Fernando Matthei Aubel, its commander in chief, referred to FACH's contribution in his 50th anniversary speech: "It has always been present in the progress and development of those places where the airplane or helicopter is the only connection to the heart of the country. The wings of the FACH, on missions of peace and sovereignty, are recognized in the southern zone and helped open and modernize the Pacific and southern air navigation routes. What some consider the most difficult climates and geography in the world have been successfully conquered."

The last practical demonstration of these ideas was the landing on King George Island, Chilean Antarctic territory, by two Twin Otter airplanes on 12 February 1980. First there were only flyovers of this frozen region and then some landings. In little more than 4 hours, two continents--the Antarctic and America--became connected. Feats like this reflect the high degree of professional training and the morale that motivates Chilean aviators.

FIDA 80

There were many ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of the FACH but perhaps the most significant one was the First Aeronautical Fair (FIDA 80) held in Santiago.

The international dimension that it acquired through the participation of 86 enterprises from 12 countries surprised even the organizers. Prestigious industries in the sector throughout the world had the opportunity to show the latest advances in their products.

Novel presentations delighted the large public that attended the fair. The exhibits of complex attack and defense systems attracted the attention of authorities and businessmen in the sector, not only from Chile but throughout Latin America. The gamut of electronic advances for air navigation operation and support and for airports was also fascinating.

Problems Overcome

The process of accelerated development and concern in the country, after the deep crisis at the beginning of the last decade, is also reflected in this sector. An old saying is applicable: "Every cloud has a silver lining." After the military pronouncement in Chile on 11 September 1973, the majority of the world--even the West--reacted violently against the new government, without stopping to think about its motives. The measures used to pressure it included an embargo.

Therefore, the FACH quickly found itself without parts for its English Hawker-Hunter airplanes and was told that the United Kingdom would not provide maintenance

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or repair. They were practically grounded which was very serious since they were the only combat airplanes that the country had in 1974.

The situation became even more serious when the United States also resorted to that type of measure in 1975; as has been demonstrated, this does not always yield good results. The F-5E, F-5F, A-37, T-37 and C-130 were also almost paralyzed.

The embargo continues on parts for all air materiel.

Those responsible for keeping the FACH in good operating condition were involved in a delicate task. Its commander in chief has good reasons to feel satisfied today. Since independence in maintenance merited top priority under those circumstances, he thought of an interesting and bold plan to provide the necessary material. It has been carried out for a year with excellent results. The decision was made to exploit the excess capacity in infrastructure, machinery and highly skilled personnel by starting an assembly plant in Chile. In this way, the FACH already has four Piper Dakota four-seater airplanes assembled in this country. The precision equipment--that is, engines, instruments, radio, etc.--is imported but the remaining 50 percent is produced nationally.

This provides many benefits since, in addition to exploiting all the installed capacity, experience was acquired and important amounts of foreign currency were saved through the full use of its resources. The success achieved through this first step has led to spirit and confidence in more ambitious plans and advances. It is necessary to recall that the first airplane factory in Chile was a branch of a U.S. enterprise built in 1931. Now a contract has been signed to develop a training airplane that will replace the traditional T-34 Mentor. It will be designed in coordination with Chilean engineers.

Along with this project to build a basic training airplane, the assembly and construction of a training jet for tactical support are also being planned for the Aviation School and the Tactical and Support Unit School. Naturally, it is patented by another country. Talks are progressing and the project will probably be finalized in 4 or 5 years.

General Matthei is very objective and clear in his ideas. He stated: "We can manufacture airplanes if we are not too ambitious and we very consciously tend to the internal market of our armed forces first and then, if some potential remains, we will think about exports. However, it must be well studied; we do not want to fail."

National Popularity

As has already been indicated, aviation has had great support from the Chilean people since the beginning. Even the most isolated villages in this strip of land that is almost 5,000 kilometers long are connected with the rest of the country due to the wings that transport people or bring medicine and food in emergencies or simply carry provisions. The affection with which they look at it is understandable; there is abundant testimony to this in the Chilean Aeronautics Museum founded in 1944.

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Today the new generations can admire the heroism and bravery of the early times and keep the flame of enthusiasm burning. It is not surprising that the FACH is reaching for technological innovations that will permit it to realize its potential.

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7717
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CUBA

'PRELA' SAYS ARABS FEAR KISSINGER WILL RETURN TO WASHINGTON

PA100154 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1653 GMT 9 Nov 80

[Article by Leonel Nodal: "Middle East: The Reagan Era"]

[Text] Beirut--Henry Kissinger's shadow appears as one of the worst omens for the Middle East, and the Palestinian cause in particular, following the victory of Republican candidate Ronald Reagan in the U.S. presidential elections.

The very probable return of the former secretary of state to the circle of influential advisers of the new White House tenant has aroused unrest among Arab political groups opposed to a solution of the Middle East crisis based on Washington's conditions and demands.

Kissinger is remembered as the person who promoted the settling of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon and other Arab countries as an alternative to the creation of an independent Palestinian state leading to the phoney "autonomy" promoted by President James Carter in the agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Kissinger is also accused of promoting the Lebanese civil war that brought about the confrontation between rightist Christian factions, the Palestinian resistance and the Moslem majority, which backs the Palestinians and their right to fight for a return to their fatherland.

Reagan's election promises to the Zionist state, which he regards as "the best and most trustworthy ally of the United States in the Middle East," stir up the fear that an even more difficult period for the Palestinian cause is coming.

Reagan's inclusion of Senator Henry Jackson--known for his interventionist positions--on his transition advisory team, reaffirms this concern. Although Reagan has not outlined his basic policy toward the Middle East, he has hinted at two key positions: the strengthening of the U.S. military presence in allied Arab countries such as Saudi Arabia and the search for a "Jordan-type" solution to the Palestinian problem.

The first point will not need much study, because of the steps taken by the Carter administration, which installed, with the consent of Riyadh, the "AWAC" spy planes that are now flying over the Persian Gulf region.

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And there is George Shultz, former secretary of the treasury during the Nixon administration and now president of Bertel Company, which has invested millions of dollars in Saudi Arabia. His presence among those close to Reagan will undoubtedly put the oil rich kingdom in the forefront of the White House's policies in order to surpass the profits obtained by the Carter administration.

Apparently, the new team will work to guarantee a continuation of the U.S. militarist policy in the Gulf, a policy which has concentrated there "the most powerful force ever seen, which surpasses that of all the other countries of the region together," according to Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Following his election, Reagan has made statements regarding the Palestinian solution. To a question about the PLO he responded: "Yes, I believe it is a terrorist organization. I keep the PLO apart from the Palestinian refugees. No one has elected the PLO."

He was not only hostile toward the PLO. In saying that "no one has elected the PLO," he rejected recognizing it as the single legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, something that has been approved and reiterated at all Arab summit meetings since 1973. In calling the Palestinians "refugees," Reagan tries to ignore the existence of the Palestinian nation as such and the legitimate national rights of those people.

Reagan has stated that he would like to meet with King Hussein of Jordan as soon as possible. This renews suspicions about the reactivation of a plan aimed at eluding the national rights of the Palestinian people through an arrangement with the Jordanian kingdom.

It is worth noting that Kissinger opposed the idea of the so-called Palestinian autonomy, which in his opinion could have led to the creation of an independent state. He appears to be much closer to the position of labor party leader Shimon Peres who prefers a Jordanian-style solution.

When Reagan's election was announced, Peres showed his joy and stated that this means the promotion of his "Jordanian option" theory which in essence includes a partial withdrawal from Gaza and the West Bank and the formation of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation under the Hussein monarchy.

Perhaps this is the reason why Reagan courteously declined Prime Minister Menahem Begin's proposal to meet with him in Washington during the second week of November.

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CUBA

BRIEFS

UNESCO COMMUNICATIONS DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL--Belgrade, Oct 29 (PL)--Cuba was elected a member of the Intergovernmental Council of the program for the development of communications, sponsored by the UNESCO. The council's work consists of supervising the International Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC) and guaranteeing its financing. Mexico, Nicaragua, Argentina, Peru and Venezuela, were elected in representation of Latin America, together with Cuba. The Soviet Union, German Democratic Republic and Yugoslavia will be members of the council for group two (socialist community), while Benin, Gabon, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Cameroon, Tanzania, Zaire, Egypt, the Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Tunisia will represent Africa and the Arab countries. Group one (Western Europe, United States and Canada) obtained the election of the Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, the United States, France, Norway, Holland, and Canada, while Asia will be represented on the council by Bangladesh, China, Japan, Sri Lanka and Indonesia. [Text] [PA281948 Havana PRELA in English 1825 GMT 28 Oct 80]

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JAMAICA

SEAGA ANNOUNCES CABINET SELECTION

PA080143 Havana PRELA in Spanish 1902 GMT 7 Nov 80

[Text] Kingston, 7 Nov (PL)--Prime Minister Edward Seaga today announced the makeup of his 16-member cabinet, including a minister without portfolio.

In addition to being prime minister, Seaga will also take charge of the ministries of finance and planning; energy, mines and natural resources, and information.

Hugh Shearer has been appointed deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and foreign trade, while Winston Spaulding, who was appointed attorney general, will also have the ministry of national security and justice.

The other members of the new cabinet are:

Bruce Golding, construction;
J. A. G. Smith, labor and public administration;
Mavis Gilmour, education;
Douglas Vaz, industry and commerce;
Percival Broderick, agriculture;
Errol Anderson, youth and community development;
Anthony Abrahams, tourism;
Neville Lewis, social security;
Pearnell Charles, local government;
Kenneth Baugh, public health;
Alva Ross, public utilities and transport; and
Ronald Irvine, minister without portfolio.

The cabinet announced today is slightly different from an unofficial one announced yesterday over local radio stations.

The new ministers will take the oath of office today during a ceremony at the residence of Governor General Florizel Glasspole.

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